# The Evening Standard An Independent Newspaper

(ESTABLISHED 1870..)

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY (BY WILLIAM GLASMANN)

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#### THE NEW FREIGHT DEPOT

A long row of lights, outlining the new freight depot at night, is calling attention of the casual observer to the fact that under the viaduct, extending from below Twenty-fourth street, on the west side of Wall avenue, north a full block, is one of the most modern freight buildings in the country. The new structure, completely fireproof, and the main building made of reinforced concrete, is said by its builder, A. Q. Campbell, to be unequaled by any railroad freight depot in any city of 26,000 population in the United States, and we are of the opinion Mr. Campbell does not overestimate the excellence of the structure.

The building is now the home of Joint Freight Agent W. H. Chevers and his lieutenants, clerks and freight men, and, if any newly married couple just at home in a cozy cottage of their own, are more contented or prouder of their surroundings than Agent Chevers, then they are beside themselves with joy, for the local agent of the Harriman lines, as he sits in his sanctum in the southeast corner of the building, a well-lighted, cheerful place, and contemplates the twenty years or more of incarceration in the old frame freight depot lately vacated, says, "By the eternals, this is the realization of my dream of happiness."

When a representative of this paper went through the building with the agent, there was as much pleasure in studying the beaming countenance of Mr. Chevers as in having pointed out the new chandeliers, with arms reaching over the desks where 50 or more clerks can find ample room to work, or the fire-proof record room, with its steel cases, or the stationery vault with its Yale locks, or the great stretch of warehouse, with six booths and large scales, and, beyond, the powerful crane for transporting heavy machinery

If there were needed proof of the rapid growth of Ogden, the new depot supplies it. The old depot, in the center of the freight yards, was built in 1889, and was supposed to meet the requirements in the handling of freight for all time, but the business outgrew the old quarters until the railroad people were forced to take cognizance of the expansion and proceed to plan for a more modern freight building of larger proportions, and the present substantial, commodious, well equipped depot is the answer to that urgent demand.

The entire structure is 62 1-2 feet wide and 700 feet long, the office portion of which is two stories. Parallel to the depot are new tracks, with a capacity of 100 cars and in addition there are two transfer sheds, 16x700 feet, with tracks, and west of them are team tracks, in all seven new tracks, all enclosed within macadam roadways.

There is 50,400 square feet of concrete floor space. Throughout the entire building the wiring is in conduits and the partitions are of metal lath concrete. The construction meets all the specifications of the fire insurance underwriters, although the building is not insured, the railroads carrying their own risks.

There are lavatories throughout the depot; are and incandescent lights everywhere; telephone connections; hot water heating service well into the warehouse; a basement fine enough for a mansion; a coal bin of a capacity of 50 tons booths for the warehouse; a basement fine enough for a mansion; a coal bin of a capacity of 50 tons, booths for the men in charge of the gangs handling freight; a hand crane to facilitate the transfer of probable choice, if he can maintain the heavy freight; a 40 ton electric grane traveling 150 feet and most strength he has thus far shown. heavy freight; a 40-ton electric crane, traveling 160 feet, and, most serviceable of all, a cold storage plant or ice box where perishable separately today, but neither gave any freight is kept from freezing in winter and protected from the decay. ing effect of heat in summer.

The warehouse can be made a vast open platform or be quickly transformed into an enclosed structure, by simply opening or closing the big steel roller-lift doors which extend along both sides of the building.

Looking down the center of the long warehouse, with the perspective lending distance to the block-long steel enclosure, the thought is uppermost that Ogden must grow to great proportions before another move to new quarters is necessary; but Agent Chevers informs us that there is now handled over 750,000 pounds of freight daily, which does not take into account the carload shipments which are not transferred and go direct to shippers, and that the depot, large as it is in platform accommodations, is none too large to allow of the present system of alloting to local merchants designated space for

Mr. Campbell, the constructor, says the new freight depot cost approximately \$160,000.

One feature that appeals most to the teamsters is the block-paved approach to the depot platform, with its slight down grade which al-

lows of the heavy loading of wagons and easy drayage.

When the new furniture for the office is delivered by the local firms that are furnishing the entire building, the new freight depot will be internally, as well as externally, a most attractive place.

SUTHERLAND ELECTED.

### The building is an ornament to that part of Ogden known as the ware-

Each house of the Utah legislature took a ballot separately yesterday on U. S. senator. The machine worked without a hitch and with the smoothness of a well-kept clock. The vote was strictly a partisan one, the Democrats voting for Hon. O. W. Powers, the Republicans for George Sutherland. Today the two houses will meet in joint session; the journals of each will be read, from which it will appear that Mr. Sutherland is the separate choice of both houses; and he will thereupon be declared elected to the senate by the legislature of the State of Utah.

There has been no expression of the people of Utah on the senatorship; there has been no candidate for the senate except George Sutherland. In nearly every other state in the Union where a senator was to elect, there has been a freedom of candidacy and a broadening of opinion as between candidates who are presented. But in Utah nothing of this kind is possible, under the rigid machine rule from which we suffer. Individual aspiration is suppressed, ambition is nipped in the bud. There is not only no candidate except the machine candidate, but there is no possibility of any other being a candidate. Independence is absolutely hopeless from the beginning; nothing out of the cut and dried programme of the machine having the slightest chance of even making an impression, to say nothing of

When Mr. Sutherland returned from the session of congress last year he, with much satisfaction, announced that there was no such thing as insurgency in the Republican party of Utah; that the party contained no progressives, so called. All of the party men were content with the stand-pat idea, and with the hide bound conditions that enveloped them. And so it has proved. Mr. Sutherland not only has been elected to the senate, but has taken his place among the prophets, seers, and revelators.

There is much of truth in the foregoing from the Salt Lake

#### DOES CHARITY BEGIN AT HOME?

Frequently we receive long printed appeals from the home office of some foreign missionary society seeking aid in a financial way or otherwise to further the work of carrying on the gospel to the heathens in far away lands. This is great work and should be carried on ever and anon, when conditions are such in our own land that they do not require attention.

But now there are conditions in our own country which require immediate attention.

In Chicago, according to press dispatches, there are more than five thousand babies of the striking garment workers who are practically starving to death; in the Pennsylvania coal regions there are six thousand wives and children of coal miners that are destitute; in the quarries of Ohio there are hundreds of women who are dying from the want of food and clothing. Numerous such places could be mentioned where the families of the unemployed are suffering from hunger and cold.

We will hear of many such cases in the immediate future now that the steel trust, oil trust, and window glass trust have begun their cruel curtailment of expenses.

The people of Ogden, Weber county and the west do not hear much of these cases of suffering. But in the eastern cities there are thousands and thousands of men tramping the streets through snow and rain with ragged shoes and tattered clothes, looking for a job with a chance to earn enough to purchase food and clothes for wives

We do not hear of the suffering here, because we have not the industries and population. The poor and indigent we have in this immediate locality are amply provided for by those who do their beautiful work for all regardless of color, creed or religion. But while one may be enjoying the fruits of plenty in the Golden West, yet the thought of the suffering of others cannot fail to touch a sympathetic chord in any human being.

A few days ago the Red Cross Society of America sent \$5,000 to China to furnish food for the Celestials who are starving, while within a few hours' ride of our capitol, where the money was sent from, are thousands of people in want; Carnegie gave \$10,000-000 for the promotion of world-wide peace, as well as an additional contribution to the Carnegie Hero Fund, while at the same time the steel corporations, by which Mr. Carnegie made his money, turned 40,000 out into the winter, many of them without money enough to purchase a meal or a night's lodging; Rockefeller gave \$10,000,000 for the Chicago University, while at the same time coal oil, which is the poor man's electric light, went skyward in price.

The world applauds such actions as these and the churches' endeavor receive calls for missionaries and money for the Far East. The requests are made in the name of Christianity and charity, while in America, the great land of liberty, men, women and children must starve because charity does not begin at home

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—For the irst time since the bitter fight that ollowed the resignation of Senators Conkling and Platt in 1881, the legisla-

candidate the majority required. The irst joint ballot will be taken at noc tomorrow, and if Mr. Sheehan holds all the legislators who voted for him today, he will lead the field with

Five members were absent and of the remaining 105 votes, 79 were Re-publicans. The other 26 Democrats divided their votes among Edward M. Shepard, Alton B. Parker, James W. Gerard, Martin W. Littleton and D. ady Herrick.

Of the 26 Democrats who voted ly pledged themselves not to abandon their stand. Three of the remaining five voted for Shepard and are said to be in sympathy with the pledge taken by the twenty-one. Mr. Shee han's opponents declared tonight that five of his ninety-one votes would desert him after the first joint ballot The anti-Sherman leaders tonight were too busy trying to prevent the leading candidate from gaining strength to devote much attention to concentration on any other candidates. The chiefs of the Sheeban campaign called on every one of the ninety-one men who voted for him and told them that they were still bound by the ac-tion of the caucus at which Mr. Shee-

day night.

How far this caucus obligation extends seemed to be a matter of per-sonal opinion. Former Lieutenant-Governor Chanler, who voted for Shee han, said he did so only because he felt bound by the caucus, but that he did not consider that his obligation extended beyond the first joint bal-Others who were reported to be ready to break from Sheehan after the next ballot were Senator Bayne and Assemblymen Soley, Larue and Short. The real test, it is believed, will not come until after the first joint ballot omorrow, if it results in no choice

han received the majority vote Mon-

ceived two voted today, say he will withdraw One of the features of the senator ship fight is the strong organization presented by the Democrats, who bolted" Monday night's caucus Twen ty of these signed a pledge to stand by each other and after a meeting this evening said they had one more

Friends of D. Cady Herrick, who re

signer.
The insurgents, as they have been called, are led by Senator Franklin Roosevelt, a young millionaire of

### Strength Counts

in all life's affairs. Strength comes of pure blood;—good blood comes when stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels are kept in proper condition

Duchess county, and a distant relative of former President Roosevelt. Efforts to induce Governor Dix to clare for some candidate continued today, but the governor reiterated his

#### CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to extend our heartfelt thanks to our many dear friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted us during our sad bereavement in the death of our daughter and sister,

MRS, M. L. GARNER MR. and MRS. WALLACE AND

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- Secretary Ballinger was the object today of an attack by Senator Purcell, of North Dakota The senator delivered a speech in support of his resolution submitted yesterday to the senate that Secretary Ballinger was unfit to retain his office because of his alleged mal-administration of departmental affairs. Mr. Purcell was a member of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating

The overwhelming weight of the evidence taken by the committee sat-isfles me that Mr. Ballinger was not faithful to the interests of the people -is not an efficient public servant and that the resolution ought to be adopted," declared Mr. Purcell

The senator began his argument with the period of 1907, when Mr. Bal nger was commissioner of the land office. He discussed the Cunningham claims, which he held to be indefens ible and with which he directly connected Mr. Ballinger.

He dwelt with special emphasis on the fact that Mr. Ballinger, on re-signing his commissionership became attorney for the Cunningham claim "in clear violation of the law, which prohibits an official who has left the particular service from ap-pearing as counsel in a case with which he has dwelt while in office."

The evidence went further, Mr. Purcell contended, in that it disclosed that Mr. Ballinger's administration of the department of the interior, after he had returned to public life, was far from exemplary

## FALSE SWEARING AGAINST LAWYER

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.-The finding of the investigation by cus-toms authorities into the alleged false swearing by Abraham Hummel, a New York lawyer, was submitted to United States District Attorney Dev-lin today. Mr. Devlin intimated that he would present the charges to the federal grand jury, which will be em-

paneled tomorrow. According to the customs authori Hummel is alleged to have worn falsely concerning his citizen ship in order to bring in certain goods from the Orient, when he was return ing from a tour of the world last au-

DORSEY BEATS ROBINSON. ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—In a ten-round bout here tonight, Hant Dorsey had a shade over "Bubbles" Robin-

son of Los Angeles,

READ THE CLASSIFIED PAGE.

WASHINGTON Jan 17 .- John G Standard Oil organization, concluded today the long oral argument before the federal supreme court on the pro posed dissolution of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, as in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

#### Mrs. Taft a Spectator,

In contrast with Mr. Johnson's effort was the plain summary of the government's side of the case by At-torney General Wickersham, who poke just before Mr. Johnson, Many Washingtonians listened to the final arguments, including Mrs. Taft, who sat within the bar of the court in a ent of honor

"Nowadays we hear a great deal of what are stigmatized 'reactionar courts,' said Mr. Johnson at the closof his address, "by which I under stand the courts that go to the stat ites as printed and to the volumes of decisions by which the law is scitled, and not to the flice of newspapers or o the speeches of oratorical dema-

#### Likely to Mistake Others.

"In a moment of hysterical contemation of the sins of others-for we are never apt so to exaggerate our own—we are likely to mistake their extent and the remedy to be applied. In the case of these large corporations the need is not for their extirpation. By their mere largeness the country does not suffer

"Without these corporations prices would be higher hundreds of millions ment and our foreign trade-mor and more dependent upon our manufactures, because of the alarming in crease of growth of our population which consumes our agricultural prod ucts-would be destroyed. We would have no chance in the competition of the world for trade with a Germany the most intelligent of them all, which by settled legislation fos-ters the combination which you are asked to condemn as criminal.

#### Replies to Kellogg's Warning. Mr. Johnson replied to the warning of Mr. Kellogg that unless the Sherman law were enforced the Standard would drive all independents out of business within five years.

"Mr. Kellogg need not fear any over-fondness for these corporations by judges," said Johnson, "and need lose no sleep over their receiving

any favor from juries,
"Let the channels of commerce be pen for all who may desire to enter, whether with ocean steamer or dug out, with Rockefeller's wealth or with nought but their brains and their hands unfettered by their own improp-er restraints and uninterfered with

by the abuse of others; and all will have been done that is wise. "Beyond that lies the antagonism of irrepressible economic necessity and danger of disaster, the length and breadth of which no man can tell." Had to Go Back 40 Years for Evidence

Mr. Johnson told the court that it was significant that the government had to go back over some forty years to get evidence, "to stir up the nec-essary indignation" for the support of their case. An attempt to "give a little color," had been made, Mr. Johnson said, by

the government saying that 114 com-"Mr. Kellogg forgot to say that 44 were organized in foreign countries." added Mr. Johnson "Sixteen were not included in the bills and 14 others were discharged."

The acquisition in the course of conducting business of competitors was not in restraint of trade, nor tending toward monopoly," Mr. Johnon argued, "Monopolizing is the illegal exclusion of others from their business," he declared,

# **SPORTS**

# OAKLAND RESULTS

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 17.-The sport at Emeryville today opened with surprise when Quick Trip, a 40 to 1 chance, took the first race from Rocky O'Brien, the heavily-played fa-Rosevale won the feature race cleverly from Big Stick,

First Race-Five and one-half furlongs: Quick Trip, 40 to 1, won-Rocky O'Brien, 4 to 5, second; Zoro-aster, 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:08 4-5. Torbellino, Lofty Heywood, Prudent, Pete, Judge Cabanass, Palo Alto, Juan and Dr. Downie ran. Fordello broke down.

Race-Three furlongs: Second Ymir, 9 to 5, won; Sleepland, S to 1 econd, Presumption, 5 to 1, third lime, 27. Lem Dale, Quill, Billy lancock, Rev. Mono Lake, F. L. Proc or, Ed. Fitzgerald and Bath ran. Third Race-Six furlongs. rn Gold, 9 to 2, won, Hex, 12 to 1, second; Jessupburn. 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:15-1-5. Paul Clifford, Grace G., Rosamo, Native Sou, Dareington,

Abihu and Gelico ran, Fourth Race—Mile and 70 yards: Ocean Shore, 4 to 1, won; Fulletta. 7 to 1, second; Miss Picnic, 4 to 1, third Time, 1:48 3-5. Nebraska Lass, Kaiserhoff, Ben Young Belle, Camera, Wise Child and Lady Rensselacr ran. Fifth Race—Mile and 20 yards:

Rosevale, 9 to 10, won, Big Stick, 10 to 1, second; Responseful, 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:44 1:5. Bonnie Bard, Early Tide, Buckthorne and Exhequer ran.

Sixth Race-Six furlongs: Novgosecond; Gossiper II, 6 to 1, third Time, 1:17. Electrowan, Gretchen G., Harry Stanhope, Ben Stone, Mr. Bishop, Genova, Glennadeane, Oswald B. and Aftertime ran.

OAKLAND, Jan. 17,-Wednesday's First Race-Puturity courses

# Rocker Special



SEE THE SPLENDID LINE OF ROCKERS IN OUR WINDOW. WE ARE MAKING SPECIAL PRICES ON THESE ROCKERS FOR THE REST OF THE WEEK AND NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO GET A HAND. SOME OAK ROCKER FOR MUCH LESS THAN THE ORIGINAL PRICE.

### A Few of Our Specials

No. 2453, reduced from \$3.75 to ..... \$2.75 No. 1489, reduced from \$4.00 to ..... \$2.95 No. 2654, reduced from \$27.50 to....\$19.00 No. 1102, reduced from \$8.75 to...... \$6.00 No. 1459, reduced from \$4.50 to......\$3.25 No. 679, reduced from \$12.50 to......\$8.75

WE ALSO HAVE SOME SAMPLE CURTAINS WHICH ARE CERTAINLY BAR-GAINS. ASK TO SEE THEM.

### Ogden Furniture & Carpet Co. Your Credit Is Good

Blaze, 110; Sokol, Tahoe, 107; Ve-nian, Napa Girl, Lady M. M., Ross-Clara W. Sallie O'Day, Amala,

Pal Worth, 107; Gyptis, Hand Satchel, Bell Cliff, 105.

Third Race-Six furlengs, selling. Redondo, 112; Ketchel, Descendant, 108; Lord Provest, 107; Ban Lady, 106; Abe Slupsky, 95; Eddle Mott, 92; Indian Girl, Tender Bloom, 90. Fourth Race—Mile and 20 yar handicap: Arasee, 111; Roy Junior, Eddie Dale, 97; Doncaster, 90. Fifth Race—Mile and an eighth, self-

ing: Livius, Fulletta, Dovalta, All-ness, Military Man, 109; John J. Rog-C. Clem, Charley Paine, Henry O. 106; Kogo, 104; Buena, 99. Sixth Race—Seven furlongs: Ham-pass, 115; Heather Scott, Marchmonpass, 113; Heather Scott, sarchindret, 112; Calla Reene W., Ironbound, 110; L. C. Ackerly, 112; Dunc Campbell, 95; Ban Ann, 99; Parlor Boy, 87, Weather clear, track beavy

# TAMPA RESULTS

About 3 furiouss: Orlando Lady, 8 5, won; Ellen, 2 to 1, second; Little Dutch, even third. Time, :34 1-5. Second Race—Five furlongs: Beverstein, 3 to 1, won; Love Watches, 2 to 1, second; L'Appelle, 13 to 1, third.

Time, 1:06 1-5. Sand, 4 to 5, won; Lodestone, 5 to second; Louise K., 40 to 1, third.

Fourth Raco-Five and a half fur- yards. longs: Uncle Walter, 6 to 1, won: Sixth Race—Six furlongs: Stafford, Ringer 3 to 1, second; The Ram, 5 to 1, third Time, 1:12 4.5.

Sixth Race—Six furlongs: Stafford, 12 to 1, won: Sylvestris, 7 to 1, second: Manheimer, 7 to 1, third Time, Fifth Race-Six furlongs, Grenade. 7 to 5, won; St. Dunstan, 2 1-2 to 1, second; Chess, 3 1-2 to 1, third. Time,

Sixth Race-Mile: Carthage, 2 to 1, won; Radiation, 8 to 5, second; Law-ton Wiggins, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:38

## JUAREZ RESULTS

JUAREZ, Jan. 17.-Calisse, a twoyear-old filly, carrying 123 pounds, created a new world's record for three a half furlongs, when she easily won the opening event at Terrazas today. She stepped the distance in :39 2-5, which is 3-5 of a second fastor than the hest previous time made Small and Donau at Santa by A. J. Small and Donau at Santa Anita, in 1909. She broke in front

First Race-Three and one-half furongs: Callsse, 11 to 10, won; Closer, to 1, second; Wooltex, 15 to 1, third. Second Race-Six furlongs: Sain-

fox, 4 to 1, won; Antigo, 8 to 5, second; Aunt Nancy, 30 to 1, third. Time, Third Race-Five and one-half furlongs: Frank Mullens, 7 to 2, won; Enfield, 4 to 1, second; Napa Nick, to I third. Time, 1:06.

non Corona, 12 to 1, won; Lomond, 7 o 2, second; The Wolf, 3 to 1, third. Time 1:26 1-5. Fifth Race-Five and one-half furngs: Lee's Friar, 8 to 1, won; Balella, 3 to 1, second; Soon, 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:07 3-5.

Sixth Race-Selling, one mile: L. M. Eckert, 6 to 1 won; Fred Mulholland, 9 to 2 second; Florence A., 9 to 5, Time, 1:39 2-5.

### JUAREZ ENTRIES

The Visitor, Lady Dolora, Renetta Z., Lady Mint, Pretty Soon, Laen, Royal Dolly, 107; Queen Bee,

Second Race—Mile, selling: Cathryn Scott, Nila, Aunt Nancy, 101; Indian Maid, Manila S. Plume, Ada O.
Walker, Banthel, 106; Lady Elizabeth, Kyle, 107; Misprision, Bellflow-

Selling: Scarlet Pimpul, 91; Sixteen, 103; Silic, Minnolette, 104; Bonnie Prince Charlie P. E. Shaw, Sam Bar-

ber, Deneen, 106; Flying Pearl, 107; | raust have noticed the disappointed ex-Ned Carmack, Gene Wood, 109; Tom McGrath, 116.

Checolate, 112: Huxter, Dr. Hodine, Lucky Mose, Sir Edward, 108; Coble-lat Worth, 107; Control Wasseau, skill, Elder Barner, Oldfield, Coble-lat Worth, 107; Control Wasseau, skill, Elder Barner, Oldfield, 108; Coble-Fifth Race-Sevn-eighths mile, sell-

ing: Tee May, 98; Aragonese, 100; Cat, Helen Scott, 104; Dubois, Fritz Emmett, 108; Mockler, Rue, 109; Pit-A-Fat. 112 Sixth Race-Mile, selling: Loween

90; Buna, 101; Sona, 105; Ed Holly, 106; Dennis Stafford, Nebulosus, Veseme, Taskmaster, Charlie Rothschild, Rather Royal, 108; Preen, 112 Weather cloudy, track fast,

### **JACKSONVILLE RESULTS**

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 17. First Race—Quarter of a mile straight-away: Star Jasmine, 11 to 5, won; Efficiency, 14 to 5, second; Mary Lee Johnson, 12 to 1, third. Time, :22 3-5 Second Race-Six furlongs: Pedigree, 9 to 1, won: O' Em, 10 to 1, second: Peepshow, 100 to-1, third. Time,

Third Race-Mile: Attentive, 11 to 5, won; Golden, 10 to 1, second; Lady Ormicant, 9 to 5, third. Time, 1:40

Fourth Race-Ladies' handlcap, six furlongs: Jack Parker, 9 to 5. won; Rye Straw, 3 to 1, second; Useit, 12 to 1, third Time, 1:12 3-5. Fifth Race—Novelty race, \$400 to

Buick Marque power automobile; one mile, won; C. E. Dowling, footracer, 530 yards, sec-ond; R. E. Kennedy, footracer, 525 third. Time, 1:14.

Seventh Race-Mile and a six-The Monk, 4 to 1, Won; First teenth: Peep, 18 to 5, second: Ten Paces, 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:48 4-5.

Cheapest accident insurance-Dr.

### Thomas' Eclectic Oil. Stops the pain and heals the wound. All druggists MARK TWAIN AS A LOBBYIST.

"Mark Twain lobbied in the halls of congress in the interest of American authors as far back as 1888," said Victor Rosewater, editor and publisher of the Omaha Bee, at the Shore ham

When I read the other day of the tributes paid the great wit by the wealth and intellect of the country in New York, it recalled to my mind the time when, as a page, at the card door of the United States senate, I and making all the pace, won breez- door of the United States senate, I ing by three lengths. Two favrites carried messages to and from senators for Mr. Clemens, who was in Washington in the interest of cortain copyright privileges. These privileges he asked, not through any selfish motive, but to rectify any unjust attitude which the laws at that time assume toward authors and publishers in gen-

"And as he accomplished goods in his last lobbying expedition, for which he has been lauded so much, so did he do much for the members of his the Parisian dailies, who has a strong the do much for the members of his phiesting to the notebook so dear to th guild during that visit he paid to the United States capital in 1888. Well do I remember him, seated in the marble room of the senate wing of the capitol pleading and arguing his cause convincingly with the lators, who individually expressed pleasure when we pages handed them

"Back into the senate chamber he would send me as soon as he had con-ciuded his consultation with one senator, to ask another to come to the marble room to see him. Not once do remember bringing him an unfavorable reply. Everybody he came in contact with seemed to love him, and those whom he did not know usually expressed a desire to become his

"When the time came for him to give up the work of his mission every one—that is, those who had been near him during his stay at the capitolsought to have him inscribe his auto-Fangs, Thistle Rose, Lady Hughes, graph in books where were written the signatures of other men who had

a senator whom he had evidently er, 112.

Third Race—Three-fourths mile, right law. Genially characteritatic of

'What's the matter?' son he remarked. 'Pd like you to sign the name by which you are usually called,' replied. With that he took the book again from me and inscribed diagonally the other way, making a closs of the two names, 'Mark Twain.' I treasautograpa."-Washington

#### WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

Banks in New York city, and, ineed, nearly all the great banks of the world, up to the recent past have neen losing cash; and the question arises, what becomes of it. To this question the only possible answer is, that it passes from those of our peo-ple who do a large part of their business through the banks to those who do not. The principal part of our non-banking population consists of wage-earners, and it may therefore truly be said that the movement represents the conversion of bank reserves into wages. How strongly cash tends to flow out of the banks during periods of prosperity or inflation is shown by the following estimates by the controller of the currency of the amounts of money in the United States outside of the United States

treasury and the banks

during the fiscal year 1893, at which time the boom of the early nineties culminated; and then fell to a mini-mum in 1897; rising to a high point in 1906 to fall again in 1907 and 1908. The current reaction in trade activity, as soon as it results in any gen-eral reduction of aggregate wage pay-ments, is pretty certain to turn the tide of money back into the banks. How small an increase in the amount of cash in the pockets of wage earners is required to diminish our bank reserves materially may be inferred from the fact that aggregate wage payments in the United States amount to about \$19,600,000,000 per annum whereas the total amount of cash in all our banks on June 30 was only about \$1,452,000,000. One of the sures signs that expenses have been gen-erally reduced to a normal, and that real prosperity is therefore returning,

### WANTED POLITICS.

should be a reversal of this world-wide flow of cash out of the banks,-

Wall Street Journal

One of the bright young men at-tached to our embassy at Paris tells of a friend, a noted writer on one of objection to the notebook so dear to

most of his associates He wears large white cuffs and on these he jots down such events as apsubsequent articles. At laundress was much puzzled by these beiroglyphics, but as time went on she became able to read them, and apparently derived much benefit and

pleasure from them.
One day the young man received with his laundered garments a slip of paper, on which was written:
"Your last washing was very interesting, but we should be glad to have you give us more political news.

### WALSH APPLIES FOR PAROLE.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 17.-John R. Walsh, the former Chicago banker, serving a sentence in the federal prison here has applied for a parole, it was announced today. Under the law Walsh would not be eligible to parole until September

CTASSIFTED